VOL. LXL.-NO. 326.

TAKEN FROM THE RIGGING.

THRILLING RESCUE OFF THE HOTEL NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA

to to the Rescue-They Man the Lines to Haul the Lifeboat to the Mhore-A Craw of Surfmen Go Out and Take Fire Men From the Mante of a Foundered Schooner-Afterward Rescued and Resouers Are Fed on Baintles Washed Bown With Champagne-When the Vessel West Bown Capt. Pratt Prayed and All on Board Took to the Rigging.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA, N. J. July 22 .- The diread presidents and bankers and brokers and their wives and daughters and sisters who are summering at Gen. Earle's summer hotel, Normandie-by-the-Sea, had an exciting ternoon to-day rescuing and entertaining the hipwrecked crew of the schooner Robert H. schell, which foundered two miles off shore and in plain sight of the hotel.

The day set in with a northeaster, and, as is enstomary when northeasters are around, the seas plied up on the beach and the spray dashed ever the bulkheads and across the roadway. As

is customary also, every summer hotel guest had his eye pecied for ships in distress.

The two-masted schooner Robert H. Mitchell same along about I o'clock. She was bound out for Baltimore with a cargo of salt in bags. When the hotel folks saw her first she was four miles off, toward Sanity Hook, and coming down the beach at a good clip. She was up-ward of three miles off shore. Capt. Abner H. West of the Normandie life-saving station happened to be up in his tower, too, and saw the Mitchell at about the same time the hotel folks saw her. She was under mainsail, maintannail saw her. She was under mainsail, maintopail, foresail, and two jibs, and seemed to be making fine weather of it. Off to the south five miles there was a coast steamer coming up to New York. It wasn't but a few minutes after all the folks saw the Mitchell that she changed her course and came in for the beach. A Dr. Freeze and a Mr. Quarrier, two of the hotel guests, decided that she was in trouble, and they dashed off for the life-saving on to tell Capt. West, who had come down from his tower and was just sitting down to The Captain ran up into his tower again. Meantime the guests at the hotel had run across the road and had gathered on the sea wall. While, from the hotel grounds, they couldn't make out that there was anything the

natter with the boat, yet she kept headed in. Suddenly she gave a lurch to port, and a sea coming behind her seemed to lift her and drive her down into the water. It was a long half minute before she righted herself again, and every one in the party on the beach held his breath. As she did right herself the watchers sew men clambering upon the rigging both fore and aft. They were ready at the time to swear that there were not less than twenty of them, though there afterward turned out to be only five. For perhaps a minute after the vessel righted she held her head up; then she took another sudden list to port, another sea caught her under the stern, and this time her nose went under the stern, and the amoment she slid down into the water as if she had been on a toboggan dide or had slipped down the ways of a dry dock.

Just as she went down a wave washed over

her. For a time the watchers were speechiese and stupefied. Then their senses came back and they acreamed and ran hither and thither, every one ready to do something, but nebody knowing what to do. Two minutes after the cat had sone down she seemed to have found a waying back and forth grow steady. The tops d twenty feet out of the water, and away up n the crosstrees men could be seen clinging. Capt. West had reached the top of his tower

the second time just in time to see the boat pitch forward and sink. The coast steamer he had noticed five miles to the south before looked be only two miles from the sunken boat. and the Captain was sure that the folks aboard could not fail to see the topsail of the wreck,

He called to his daughters, Hettie and Fanny, to run up the red and white flags, the official tower, so that if the steamer did miss the top sail down near the water she would see the regular signal and know that there was trouble omewhere thereabouts. Because the appropria ion for the maintenance of life-saving stations is so small, it is not possible to keep crews at mer months the Captains only are on duty. Capt. West's regular crew is made up of fishermen, and most of them live at Seabright, a mile pelow Normandie. The Captain started on a

run to that town to gather them up. He ran into the town shouting and the town turned out to meet him. Three of his own men turned out to meet him. Three of his own men were in the crowd and he called for volunteers. There were enough to man a dozen lifeboats. Some one founds a wagon and horse already hitched up. The owner shouted to the volunteers to pile in and in almost less time than it takes to tell it the party was going down the road at a break-neck speed. The Captain is getting along in years, but he swears he ran the mile to Seabright in five minutes, and although the horse looked older than the Captain and the road was nearly hubdeep with sand, he is ready to swear that it din't take more than three minutes to get back after the start was made. The time seemed very long, however, to the hotel guesta. After the first excitement they had calmed down a bit and had watched the coaster coming up. A dozen or so of the guests had glasses, and they kept the rest informed of what they saw. They were all sure the steamer would see the signal and put in to the rescue. A dozen times those with the glasses called that she was heading in, but she wasn't. She kept straight on her course and passed by the wroca. Then the crowd denounced her Captain and said he was inhuman. Business men swore they'd find out the name of that boat and have the whole crew discharged. Another steamer was sighted, but she was further out. She passed like the first. The folks with the glasses could make out the movements of the men in the rigging of the wrocked vessel and they called them out. Now and then a wave would wash up, and for an in-rant the men would be concealed. Then a short would go in the start would go in the start was men in the searce was repeated, and they relied them out. Now and then a wave would wash up, and for an in-rant the men was and they called them out. Now and then a wave would wash up, and for an in-rant the men would be concealed. Then a short would go in the start of the coaster's Captain would jump up in the throats of the watchers. And the what had followed along its strail from was refer to the few and they had the line fast t were in the crowd and he called for volunteers

th time.

It was a third of a mile run up the beach to a like was a third of a mile run up the beach to a like was the sandiest bit of road in the whole State of Jersey, but the keavy carriage and the heavy heat were whisked over it like a sied on an tey hill.

In the party that manned the ropes there were sidered of the United States senate J. H. Flag. C. B. Clark, Vice-President of the United States Trus. Company: Schuybr Walton, J. B. Laid of Laid & Coffin, R. P. Kern, P. C. Rabbins, A. Brown, Howard varioll, William Bird, Gen. Evic. Fordiesand Earle, Jr., F. H. Patten, Col. J. Witherington, C. D. Peters, and C. F. Kohlessiet.

Salt.

To tell the truth, the whole hotel register migat be printed for every man there who could let hold had hold of the rope and pulled and saled and ran as if Saltan was after him. Hight lown in the water's edge they went, and then ething so the rope they manned the sides of the boat, and with a whoop and a runh they sunsched it out on the sart.

Capt. West's crew consisted of Feter Olsen, India w Swanson, and August Johnson, regulate, and continued the sides of the salt of the

ceded and carried the boat with it they grabbed their oars and pulled for dear life. Then cheer after cheer went up from the shore as they successfully rode the breakers. Men and women danced up and down and cheered and waved their hats and handker-chiefs. OFFICIAL; FROM T. C. PLATT.

chiefs.

It was truly hard battling for the men until they had crossed the bar, and strain as they did at the oars their progress was exasperatingly slow. As long as they were within hearing the crowd relied at them to encourage them. Finally they got across the bar, and then the people settled. Probably half the distance to the wreck had been covered when the guests with glasses aftered by the excitement again by veiling that the lifeboat was sinking. A wave had washed over it. It seemed an age before the boat appeared again, and when it did it could be seen that two of the crew had dropped their oars and were bailing her. From that on there wesen's moment's peace for those on shore.

They were sure the boat was nearly filled with read that an other wave would sink her. For the diat another with the diate of the diate of the diate of the wave would the sea made and the crew as more cheering. The sea was rituining heavy.

As the lifeboat came near the foundered schooler and the folks on shore with glasses will be diated them as well another with the sea another with a sea wave washed them awould her the diated her wave washed them awould her wave will be seen and landed in the local sea of the diated washed them awould her wave washed them as the diated wave washed them awould her wave washed them awould her wave washed them awould her wave washed them as another wave washed the sea wave, and

steaming hot grog, and he poured it into the exhausted men.

When the start was made for the hotel everybody went along but there was room only for the guests and the life savers and the shipwrecked men. It was nearly 4 o'clock, and for the first time since the schooner had been sighted luncheon was thought of. It had grown cold or burnt up in the mean time, but everybody was so happy that a little thing like hunger wasn't a consideration. All that the people thought of was the confort of the shipwrecked men. They were headed to the diining room, and there at the centre table all the delicacies of the fine hotel were heaped before them. The cooks worked now as hard as the life savers had worked, and things were piled up until it looked as if the table would break down.

piled up until it looked as if the table would break down.

Somebody suggested that something was needed to wash down the food, and the guests began to buy champagne. They bought enough to give all the sallors a bath, and there was nearly enough left over to drown all the life-saving crew, but they took it like little men, and between the gulps of wine and the mouthfuls of food they spun the yarn of how they came to be wrecked.

The Captain of the boat was Benj. Pratt, and as he spun his yarn it ran like this:

"We left New York at 8 o'clock in the morning. The Mitchell is a stanch craft, and belongs in Baltimore. We were going home with a cargo of 145 tons of salt. The sea was getting up a bit and a fog was driving in on the wind. I decided to put back behind the Hook and wait until the weather cleared. We put about and taked off shore. The watch that went on at 12 o'clock reported to me while I was down at dinner that there was two and a half feet of water in the hold. I went on deck and told the mate to stand inshore on the other tack. I heard strange noises in the hold, and called my mate, and he listened and heard them, too, It was like the swash of water. I got up and we went to the forward hatch, tore off the tarpaulin, and opened it. There was water, sure enough, three feet of it. I called all hands to the pumps and we went to work. Ten minutes later we found the water was gaining on us at the rate of half an inch a minute in spite of all we could do, and then I made up my mind that our only salvation was to beach the boat."

Capt. Pratt's yarn after this lan't so interesting as the one spun by Mate Twifford. Sald Twifford:

"Yea, the Cap he told us to head in, an' we headed, an' he told us to bust our livers at the

our only salvation was to beach the boat."

Capt. Pratt's yarn after this ian't so interesting as the one spun by Mate Twifford. Said Twifford:

"Yes, the Cap he told us to head in, an' we headed, an' he told us to bust our livers at the pumps, an' we busted, but bustin' an' all, the water gained on us. When the Cap he saw we couldn't make the shore an' beach her, he saye. We'll, I guess it's time to pray,' and I told him I didn't know any prayers. He said he remembered a little one he got out of an Episcopal hymn book, and he began to say it, and we all took to the rigging. Then she lurched. He kept right on. She lurched again and then she went down, an' I says to him: 'Well, Cap, it seems like we've struck bottom. I guess you can stop prayin',' an' he stopped. By gum, akipper, this here cider are great stuff, ain'tit?"

And he tipped a glass of champagne and drank it, as the Captain admitted that it was.

It was late before that meal and the wine were finished and the yarns had been spun dozens of times. Gen. Earle had been busy all the time, he had suggested a subscription for both rescued and rescuers, and had started each with a liberal contribution.

By the time the meal was over he had \$268 for the rescuers and \$60 for the sailors. He presented it to them there in the dining room, and some of the men cried. The Captain said he and his men wanted to go to New York, and they started on the 7 o'clock train.

"Say," said Mate Twifford to Gen. Earle before he left, "dye know, by gum, I think that 'ere hard cider have gome to my head?"

A sailorman expressed his gratitude thus:

"Waal. I don't want to get wrecked again; hu, by gum, I'ye know i ain't she damn shorry I was wrecked here?"

A sailorman appressed his gratitude thus:

"Waal. I don't want to get wrecked again; hu, by gum, I'ye know i ain't she damn shorry I was wrecked here?"

A sailorman expressed his gratitude thus:

"Say, mate. I just tell ye that there sait ain't such a dead loss after all."

The Robert II. Mitchell was built in Borchester conjut

probably keep her in an apright posters from time at least ed.

The vessel foundared at almost the same spot that the tugbest Niess foundered lately, perhaps a few hundred fest further inshore.

The startes at the Normande have been doing a great deal in the charity line the past week. On Saturday they made up a purse of \$200 for the family of Robert becaused, a waiter, who lost his life rescuing another person.

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HE'S FOR A REPUBLICAN FOR MAYOR OR NO COMBINE.

Warning to the Mage that It Won't Take Much More Abuse to Make a Straight Republican Ticket of It-Republicans to Act as a Unit, Straight Ticket or Mule,

Thomas C. Platt decided yesterday to enhe is for a straight Republican municipal ticket or not. He consented to talk on the subject at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday afternoon. He says that the Bliss-Patter-son and Milholland factions will unite in sup-port of one ticket next fall, but it will be noticed that he does not say how this union is to be effeeted or if either or neither of the factions will be recognised as regular by the State Committee at its meeting next Wednesday.

Mr. Platt began by talking about the Bi-par-tisan Police bill and the accusations of a deal with Tammany, based upon the fact that Mayor Gilroy has made the Police Board non-partisan,

"After the Presidential election of 1892." said he, "I made up my mind that if the fates ever gave us another Republican Legislature during my lifetime, I should exert every influence I possessed to secure the passage of a law restoring to the Police Commission the nonpartisan, or bi-partisan character, whichever you choose to call it, which it formerly possessed. The facts that have been brought out by the Lexow Committee concerning the atrocious behavior of the police in the election of 1892, were known to me then al-most as completely as they are now known to everybody. I was perfectly satisfied to 20,000 votes in this city as the result of the intimidating influence of the police. I was satisfled that, no matter what our friends in the country were able to do, the majorities they gave us were liable and almost certain to be overcome so long as the Police Board remained the partisan Instrument of Tammany Hall. The contest of 1893 gave us a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature, and I gave my friends to understand at once that in my dgment, whatever else the Legislature did or left undone, its first and greatest duty was to reorganize the New York city Board of Police on a bi-partisan basis.

"The Governor was a Democrat. Our majority was not sufficient to enable us to pass anything over his veto. His views had to be taken into consideration, and I made an effort to find out what he would do with a bill accomplishing this

what he would do with a bill accomplishing this end. I knew, of course, that he would consult with the Tammany leaders, and I sought to discover how they fels about it. I learned, somewhat to my surprise at the time, though subsequent events have thrown light upon the matter, that they were not disposed to make more than a formal resistance to a bill having the simple effect of removing the existing Commission, and requiring the appointment in its place of two Republicans and two Democrata, providing the authority to appoint was left without limitations or conditions to the Mayor. An eminent Republican, for instance, told me that on one occasion, when he had chanced to encounter Mr. Croker, he had asked Mr. Croker how Tammany felt with regard to a bi-partisan Police Board, and that Mr. Croker replied that he thought Tammany had made a mistake when it made the Police Commission a partisan machine; and he didn't know but that it might be a good thing for the Democrats to share with the Republicans a dual responsibility for the conduct of the police.

"What that meant was, of course, obvious county. The laider expenses with the Republicans have any desire to estape the responsibility that attaches to their control of public affairs. It may be true that the police were soveral removes from a Christian Endeavor society in the old days when the board was bi-partisan, but they were equally far from being what they are now, and whatever else they were they were not as they have since been, a menace to free government and an instrument of fraud and misrule. I did not suppose the millentum would come when we had a bi-partisan Board of Police, but I knew this—that the ballots which came out to be counted; that the count would be reasonably free of the faults of bad arithmatic, and that the police would not be used to protect Democratic poling officers and poli workers in the commission of crime, to rob the Republican party of its rights and the people of their will. And I knew also that there would be a general improvemen

And I knew also that there would be a general improvement in the morale of the police force. That is the necessary result of a system in which one party acts as a check upon the other, and I have just enough faith in my party to believe that with every increase of its influence there is an accompanying improvement in the conduct of public affairs.

"Being what is called a 'practical' politician' I was anxious to secure the passage of a bill that the Governor would sign rather than one that he was sure to veto. But ours is a party of many minds. Those newspapers that make it a particular part of their business to denounce me for what I do, and with equal warmth for what I don't do, and also for what I haven't the least idea of doing, yelled lustily that there was a 'deal' between me and the Tammany leaders. There were Republicans foolish enough to believe such silly lies, and at once there was a lond outery that the bill must be amended. Nohody seemed to know why it should be amended, or how, except that, being in the form in which I wanted it, it must be put into some other form, no matter what. I knew that any amendment would result in its being votoed, but their wisdom prevailed. The bill was amended, and it was vetoed. Republicans, by taking Mugwump and Democratic advice, had administered to themselves another defeat and had played into the hands of the enemy, as the enemy calculated they would.

"Tammany, however, had become convinced."

was vetoed. Republicans, by taking Mugwump and Democratic advice, had administered in themselves another defeat and had played into the hands of the enemy, as the enemy calculated they would.

"Tammany, however, had become convinced of its mistake in seizing the Police Board. The Lexow committee doubtless aided it in arriving at that conclusion. Mr. Gilroy took the first opportunity to fill the place of a Democrat with a Republican and upon the retirement of McClave he has appointed another Republican. They are both Republican and upon the retirement of McClave he has appointed another Republican. They are both Republican whose fidelity to the public, whose competency to discharge the duties of public office successfully, and whose loyalty to their party are proved beyond question. I congratulate the Republicans of the city and the State that the interests of our party will now be adequately protected on election day, and I am giad of this even if we have had to take it as a favor from a Tammany Mayor rather than as a matter of law and right as we abould have got it, if my plan had been adopted. The Republican Commissioners go into office, I will undertake to say, with no other obligations upon them than the obligation of the public oath they took. Nothing has been demanded of them directly or indirectly by hint or suggestion on the part of the appointing power. They go into office as Republicans and free men, to do their duty in the light of their judgment and their conscience.

"One interpretation put upon the appointment of these Republican Commissioners is that my indicence and that of my friends will be exerted in favor of a straight Republican municipal tieket this fall and against a combination of all the anti-Tammany forces. Of course in denying that it means anything in the nature of an understanding with Tammany I dony this. But I want to go much further. I have never said that the head of any such ticket must be a Republican. To that I adhere. We have tried the experiment of electing reform Democrats "But if the State Democracy, the Good Government clubs, the German-American Union, and all the other organizations that aim at the overthrow of Tammany, will accept this condition, there sught to be no difficulty in the way of a successful condition. I confess, however, that I don't quite like the tone in which this subject is discussed by the Democratic and Muyewamp elements of the Anti-Tammany forces. If they want to combine with us they would better stop trying to pick quarrels with us. I don't much care to be friends with a man when I can see the hade of a knife sticking out from under his shirt. The Republican party has from one hundred and twenty-five thousand votes in this city the fall which it can bring be the support of a doct.

headed by a popular and theroughly representative Republican candidate for Mayor. They are mearly all willing, and many of them anxious, to put these votes behind a combination ticket, but they propose to be met in the negotiations looking to that result in a spirit of condicance, friendliness, good will, and mutual respect. If they can't be met that way they won't be met at all. In the interest, therefore, of good city government and a successful combination ticket I respectfully salvise our friends and their newspaper organs to stop lying about Republican, and including even so hundle a Republican as myself. If I understand the feeling of the Republican party, it is running pretty high just now. It can easily be turned toward practical unanimity in favor of a straight Republican ticket. But on the other hand it wouldn't take much to unite it in favor of a straight Republican ticket. The State Democracy and the Mugwumps need not suppose that they can combine with a part or a faction of the Republican will as part by a support a combination ticket or a straight Republican. They will make all the sacrifices necessary to bring about a confliction if the point of a straight Republican candidate for Mayor is conceded and if the megodiations can be conducted in a spirit of general confidence and good will. These, at all events, are my personal opinions, and they are submitted for whatever they are worth.

Of the published stories that he has withdrawn his favor from the Milholland faction of the party and will declare in favor of the regularity of the Bliss-Palasroon faction, Mr. Platt said:

"That is not worth discussing. Such stories are simply 'fakes."

WHICH PACTION IS REGULAR?

The Republican State Committee, which is to neet at noon in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Wednesday, may have a very tame time after all. It will name time and piace for the Repub-lican State Convention, but, according to many be taken to settle the controversy of the fac-There is backing and filling on both sides, and where gore was to flow and hair was to be torn there is now a disposition to postpone the hos-tilities. The O'Conner law of April 24 declares that the lists of inspectors of elec-tion, poll clerks, and ballot clerks must be filed with the Police Commissioners not later than Aug. 15. Neither the Milholland faction nor the Biles-Patierson faction has filed any lists. It is said that the State Committee cannot act until the lists are filed with the Police Commissioners, and if neither the Milholland list nor the Bliss-Patterson list is filed before Wednesday noon there is little prospect of the discussion breaking out at the meeting of the committee. The law governing the case is as follows:

"On or before Aug. 15 in any year the Chair man of the Executive Committee of the General Committee of each of such several political parties may make and file with the said Board of Police a list of persons qualified to be such inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks and thereupon appointments shall be made as hereinbefore provided from the persons named in such lists or list; and if any of the persons so named shall not be duly qualified, the Chairman of the committee by whom they were named, may, within ten days after notice to him of the persons so disqualified, submit names of other persons duly qualified, and if the names of qualified persons shall not be submitted as above provided the Board of Police shall select and appoint qualified persons belonging to the political party entitled to name such officers. If more than one list of any political party is submitted to the Board of Police the appointment shall be made from the list, if any, submitted by the organization of such party recognized as regular by the State Convention of such party held next before such lists that in the list of a party submitting two or more such lists shall not have been passed on hy such State Convention of such party, then such suppointment shall be made from the list as a mitted by the organizations of a party submitting two or more such lists shall not have been passed on hy such State Convention of such party, then such suppointment shall be made from the list as a mitted by the organization shall not have been passed on hy such State Convention of such party, then such suppointment shall be made from the list as a such that he made from the list as a first the list of the made from the list and the made from the list as a list of the constitution of such party the shall be made from the list and the made from the list as a list of the constitution of such party the constitution of such the organization of the list and list a

of a party submitting two or more such lists shall not have been passed on by such State Convention of such party, then such appointment shall be made from the list substituted by the organisms decided to be readed by the organisms decided to be readed by the organisms of the state Committee appointed by or organized in pursuance of said State Convention."

Neither of the Republican organizations has completed its list, but Milholland says his will be filed to-morrow. The Bliss-Patterson people, while admitting that their lists are not complete, deciare that the State Committee can act on the controversy if it chooses to do so. The Milholland people insist that the committee, under the O'Conner law, cannot act until competing lists are filed with the Police Board. It now looks as if the fight, if continued, might go to the Committee on Credentials of the State Convention. Or, the State Committee could be called together again before Aug 15.

Another way out of the difficulty has been suggested. It is that a sub-committee of the State Committee be appointed on Wednesday to take testimony as to the earollments of the two factions and in this way to arrive at a solution of the difficulty. This sub-committee could report before Aug. 15, and the Police Commissioners could then determine the "regular" list according to the report of the sub-committee.

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ist according to the report of Thirty wantmittee.

Members of the old Committee of Thirty wantsed yesterday to bet \$1,000 to \$100 that the State
Committee will not declare the Milholiand
organization "regular" on Wednesday. The Milholiandites, with less cash but with equal nerve,
wanted to bet \$100 to \$10 that the committee
will not recognize the Bliss-Patterson organization as "regular" on Wednesday.

SHE THRASHED THE CONDUCTOR. Then Miss Pinkney Took the Conquered Man's Badge for Security.

Conductor Pasquale Bresha of the Fourth avenue car line had his face scratched, his clothes torn, and his badge taken away from him on Saturday night by a young woman pas senger with whom he had a quarrel about change. The passenger was Miss Mary Pinkner of New Rochelle, who says that she is a professional companion to invalids and aged wo-men. Until yesterday she was employed by Mrs. Morris of 77 West Fiftieth street

Miss Pinkney went to see some friends on Saturday evening. About half-past 10 o'clock she boarded Bresha's car at Twenty-fourth street. The other passengers who looked up when sh passed them on her way to a seat saw that she was a well dressed and demure-looking person. Opening her purse as she sat down she gianced Opening her purse as she sat down she glanced over its contents and finally drew out what the conductor said was a well-worn five-cent piece. This she handed to Bresha. When the car reached the Park avenue tunnel Miss Pinkney beckened to the conductor and remarked pleasantly:

"Change?"

The conductor looked puzzled for a moment. "Change," said he, musingly. "Oh, yes; yes, there is quite a change in the weather. Cooler; much cooler."

much cooler."
"Weather!" retorted Miss Pinkney, bristling
up: "who's talking about weather? I want
twenty cents—the change for the quarter I gave
you."

twenty cents—the change for the quarter I gave you."

The conductor was so astonished that he could make no reply for a moment. When he had sufficiently regained his composure he said:

"You gave me a worn-out nickel, madam."

"Wha-a-t?" screamed Miss Pinkney, now thoroughly aroused. "I gave you a —? You horrid little man, take that."

Suifing the action to the word, she dealt the conductor a victous upper cut on the eye, following it up with a series of straight rights and lefts and half-arm swings that would have done credit to Mr. Corbett. Then she drow her fingernalis down the side of Bresha's nose, and wound up by tearing from his coat his conductor's shield, which she thrust into her pocket, remarking:

up by tearing from his cost his conductor's shield, which she thrust into her pocket, remarking:

"That's security for my twenty cents."
During the struggle the other passengers had manifested their partisanship—the men by cheering Miss Pinkney on, and the women by calling on the unfortunate conductor to put her off. One woman said:

"You only gave him a nickel; I saw you."

"Who says that "Miss Pinkney mapped, as she made a dart at a meek little baidheaded man, who promptly boited for the door. The driver poked his head inside the car, and caught one on the car for his curiosity.

"Brive like hell:" shouted Bresha, and the driver took the advice. Miss Pinkney tried to get off, but Bresha prevented her. "Drive on, Bill," he yelled. Then he and the woman had a second battle, in a thich his coat was torn and the scratch on his mess was lengthened. By that time the car had reached the Grand Central station, and the driver called a policeman, who arrested Miss Pinkney. She acceamed very loudly, and a large crowd gathered, but she was finally locked up. Yesterday morning she was straigned in the Yurkville Police Court and was discharged, as Bresha refused to make a complaint against her.

As Gu Still Explands.

An Gil Still Exploses

A big oil still in the yard of the Standard Oil Company at Long Island City exploded yester-day morning about 10 o'clock. The explosion broke the windows of many survounding houses and brought out the Fire Department. The fire was quickly extinguished. The atilis are fitted with patent tops, which, when they are blown off turn on steam that quickly subdues the TILLMAN WILL TRY AGAIN. HE INTENDS TO REOPEN THE STATE

DISPENSABIES ON AUG. 1.

oclamation to That Effect Heady to Be Published To-day-This Effort Will Be Made Under the Law of 1808, Upon Which the Courts Have Not Passed

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 22.-To-day Gov. Tillman told a reporter in his emphatic way that "he had made up his mind to open the dispen-saries again eight days hence, and that he would issue his proclamation to that effect to-morrow, allowing the barkespers a little time to dispose of their stocks."

The Governor had previously expressed him-self in a similar way at several campaign meet-ings, notably at a great gathering of his follow-ers at Helly's Ferry, in Edgedeld county, yesterlay.

There he stated his position fully, declaring

that the people wanted the dispensary and that they should have it. He claims that the act of 1893 has never been touched by the Su-preme Court and assumes the entire responsithree months. "I took the act of '93 and hid out in the

bushes,"he says, meaning that by suspending its operation he prevented a test case being brought before the court. He openly charge that the Supreme Court deciding the act of '92 unconstitutional was due to political projudices, and does not couceal his belief that Justice-elect Gary, who will step into Justice McGowan's shoes on July 28, will pro tect the validity of official groggeries. Gary is what is known in these parts as a true-blue Tillmanite, and as President of the State Sennte was active in aiding the passage of the law in '02. It is believed by anti-Tillmanites, on no direct evidence, however, that Tillman has had word with him in regard to his views.

Since the shut down in April the stocks of whiskey have remained untouched in the county dispensaries. Their keepers have kept watch over them, receiving half pay in the starting business "at the old stands" again. At all of the carapaign meetings the Governor has made a specialty of defending and praising his liquor dealing method and has invariably tested the sentiment of the audiences with his hand primaries. In nearly all cases the result has been a dispensary vindication.

Gov. Tillman's announcement to-day has inspired a general feeling akin to alarm. It is plain that he is in one of his angry moods and is thoroughly determined.

"I shall enforce the law more vigorously than ever" is his language, and this is interpreted that he will continue to appoint as constables men whom he describes as those "who will shoot to kill," and that he will multiply the number. starting business "at the old stands" again. At

with the State already in the throcs of a fleror campaign, and with a large minority of the people regarding Gov. Tillman's defiance of the state's highest court as itself a direct violation of law, it will be difficult to hold them in restraint.

straint.
Since the Darlington riots fifty companies of countrymen have been armed and mustered into the militia. These to a man are partisans of Tillman, and their backing, it is feared, will be concurrage him to measures incomparably harsher than those which he used prior to last

April.

Why the Governor has taken this sudden waiting for the December sea Why the Governor has taken this sudden action without waiting for the December assion of the Legislature, as was expected, is a puzzle. One explanation is that the country people have shown little interest in the political campaign, attending meetings in smaller numbers than for several years, and that it is his visit to got them "fired up." It is represend, too, that he is anxious to have the system is operation again before the expiration of his term of office in November, and that he doubts the ability of any Tillmanite who may succeed him to start it again.

in November, and that he doubts the ability of any Illimanite who may succeed him to start it again.

Still another theory is that he wants notoriety. It is universally believed here that he is on the point of avowing himself a Populist, and that he aspires to be the national leader of that party. The dispensary experiment has been the chief factor in giving him prominence heretofore, and it is thought that he wishes to catch the car of the country by making another aggressive fight in its favor.

It will be remembered that under the Supreme Court decision prohibition is supposed to prevail throughout the State, whereas, as a matter of fact, barkeepers are openly selling liquors in nearly all the towns of the State, and few, if any, efforts have been made to check them. This demoralized condition of affairs has greatly disgusted many temperance people who, in the past, have constituted the main strength of the dispensary opposition.

These say now that the fight is simply one between the saloon element and Ben Tillman, and that they propose to stay out of it. At any rate the situation is viewed with general apprehension by probably everybody in the State, except the Governor and his most violent partisans.

BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE. Called to Meet in Washington on Thurs day, Aug. 16.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The officers of the American Rimetallic League to-night issued a call for a conference to be held in this city of those who believe that no permanent improve ment in the condition of the country can be hoped for as long as the present gold standard policy is pursued and who favor the immediate restoration of the bimetallic standard in the United States, with the free coinage of both

United States, with the free coinage of both gold and sliver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The call says:

"The country has now had a year's experience under the gold standard policy since the acts of 1893, closing the mints of India and the stoppage of the coinage of sliver in the United States. The results of this experience are manifest on every hand, of business depression of the country, in labor strikes, and in the general discontent that everywhere prevails."

The date named for the conference is Thursday, Aug. 16, 1894, and the purpose is to take into consideration the situation of the country and to decide upon the policy to be pursued to bring about the change in the monetary policy of the Government necessary to restore prosperity to the people.

One from an Excursion Steamer and the Other from a Canal Boat. William Hurley, aged 24 years, a deck hand on the excursion steamer Rosedale, from Bridgeport, Conn., was drowned yesterday afternoon while the boat was making its landing at the foot of Sixty-fifth street, Brooklyn. He was in the act of throwing a rope from the boat to the dock when he was taken with a fit and fell overboard before any one could reach him. He sank

board before any one could reach him. He sank almost instantly in sight of the excited passengers. The body was recovered within a short time.

While the tug Gen. Burnside was passing the Central Hallroad ferry slips in Communipaw at 7.15 o'clock last night with a tow of canal boats a cry of "Man overboard!" was raised, and the tug stopped. Capt. Coffey of the tug, learning that George Neillinger of the canal boat baley that fallet into the river, made an effort to save him, but it proved unsuccessful. The body was not recovered. Capt. Coffey reported the arcident to the police at the Gregory street station in Jersey City.

BRECKINGIDGE AND THE MASONS A Report that Lexisaton Lodge No. 1 Has Expelled Him.

CINCINNATI, July 22 .- It is believed that the Masons have expelled Col. Breckinridge. An eminent Mason to-day showed a responsible gen-tleman a newly printed list of the members of tleman a newly printed list of the members of Lexington Lodge No. 1, issued since a recent moeting, remarking as he did so;

"Masons are not permitted to divulge the se-rets of the lodge room, and i can't say whether Col. Breckinging was expelled from our lodge or not, but here is a complete list of the present membership, and you can see for yourself who are members."

An examination of the printed roll showed Col. Breckinging's name to be missing.

The steam yacht Lorus, belonging to W. L.

Stowe, which was sunk off Sand's Point last Thursday night through a collision with the fishing boat Nat Strong, was raised yesterday and towork to a dry dock, where she will be re-

paired.
The private compartment our of the New York Con-trails "Chicago Limited" and " North Store Limited Scales in the same of luxurious travel, ...deg.

RIS TEMPERATURE OVER 110. . Sanstruck Man Packed in Ice at Belleva Unconscious Thirty-four Hours

There is unusual interest among the doctors at Believue over the case of a patient supposed to be Joseph Kenny, who was admitted to the hospital Saturday afternoon. He was suffering from a severe sunstroke, and at 7 o'clock last night had been unconscious for thirty-four nours. Shortly before 1 o'clock on Saturday fternoon the man was seen staggering on the sidewalk on Third avenue near Eleventh street. Opposite the Charities and Correction building fell and an ambulance was called. At the hospital he was put under the care of Dr. Sproull in ward 24. The doctor found that the patient was suffering from the congestion of the lungs that is noticed immediately before death. The chemical thermometers used at the hos-pital register to 1104-10 degrees above

sero. When Dr. Sproull took the tem-perature of the new comer the mercury jumped to the limit in a few seconds and there is little doubt that the man's temperature was between 113 and 114 degrees. Although it was expected that he could live only a few minutes Dr. Sproul! had him packed in ice in a tub. For twenty-five minutes there was no perceptible change in his temperature. After remaining for nearly an houron the ice, however, his temperature fell to 104 degrees. Cupping of the chest was then re-sorted to and oxygen was administered. To the surprise of the doctors the man lived through Saturday night, breathing heavily. Early yes erday morning the ice treatment was repeated and his temperature fel! to 101 degrees.

The patient is a man of spiendid physique about forty years old, and weighs in the neigh orhood of 190 pounds. He lay last night par tially on his left side breathing in convulsive gasps through the oxygen cone which an at tendant held over his nose. He had regained consciousness sufficiently to open his eyes when his chest was lightly slapped, but he could not

From the name in a bank book on the Bank of Savings, which was found on his person, it is supposed that he is Joseph Kenny. The bank book is numbered 359.995.

THE THIEF GOT AWAY.

of the Newport Policemen Waiting for Him Yelled and He Ban,

NEWPORT, July 22.-The Chanler cottage day night by nest work at a window and a trunkful of silver and other valuables, owned by Winthrop Chanler of New York was remove and buried temporarily near the barn of Major T. K. Gibbs's cottage, near by, on Gibbs avenue. The servants found it and Major Gibbs told the Chief of Police, and a plot was laid to catch the burglar, who was expected to return to get the trunk. He did return at 2 o'clock this morning. but the four police officers lying in wait were not equal to the one man, as one policeman got excited and yelled at the fellow before he was in the net set for him, and the thief turned quickly and ran. All four policemen chased him, firing officers even getting a description. The Mayor doubled the police force to-day.

The cottage of Mrs. W. K. Thorne is rep o the police as having been entered and ransacked some time between Wednesday night and Saturday. Mrs. Thorne is in Europe and it is impossible to tell what has been taken. The police found bureaus and closets broken open out a well-filled wine cellar was unto Entrance to the house was made through a reasonable by cutting through the blind and break ing the glass.

COREA'S DEMANDS.

She Wants the Japanese Soldiers to Leave Before She Will Talk About Reforms. LONDON, July 22 .- A despatch received this

evening from Yokohama says;
"It is stated that Corea demands the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the peninsula before considering the reforms proposed by Japan. The Japanese Government is much surprised by this demand. Corea has never before been so firm, and her present attitude is regarded as proof that she has been influenced by China to defy openly Japan's wishes. Negotiations erally known."

The Chinese Legation here has heard nothing om Pekin since Saturday morning. Everybody there discredits the rumor that war he been declared, as well as the report that 10,000 Chinese soldiers have started for Corea. The officials at the Japanese Legation also discredit the war rumors of the last two days, and express much surprise that war has been regarded here as imminent. The British Foreign Office denies all knowledge of war or final preparations for war between Japan and China.

WAS THE STRANGER DROWNEDS The Yacht Emma J. Capsizes and Her Occupants are Thrown Into the Bay,

James S. Waters, a bartender at 9 West street, companied by Thomas Burr, George Mitchell, and Charles Thomas of Jersey City, set out Keyport from Communipaw on Saturday night in the two-ton sloop yacht Emma Just before they started, according to Waters's story, a well-dressed young ma who was a stranger to them, asked for a sail, and, receiving permission, jumped aboard. When off Bay Ridge yesterday a puff of wind capsized the yacht. Her occupants were thrown

into the water. All except the stranger, who seized a life buoy that had floated from the boat, clung to the upturned yacht. The stranger disappeared presently, but whether he was drowned or merely

drifted out of sight is not known. With the aid of the crews of nearby yachts Waters and his companions flually righted the Emma J., and, after bailing her out, got her towed into Tompkinsville, S. I. They had been

ALL THE GEYSERS PLAYING. More Spectacular Effects in the Tellow stone National Park.

and were proportionately cold.

MANMOTH HOT SPRINGS, YELLOWSTONE PARK July 22.—A telegram received here from a relt-able source says a shock resembling an earthquake was felt at Norris Geyser Basin at 3 'clock yesterday morning. The new crater geyser, which had been quiet for some time, broke out with terrific force, throwing rocks weighing twenty-five pounds to a height of 200 feet and steam rising 500 feet, accompanied by a roar equalling the combined exhaust of a thou-and locomotives, which could be heard for ten miles. Every geyser in the Norris Basin played for hours. The new crater new surpasses any geyaer in action in the park.

JUMPED FROM THE PILORIM.

Jeseph B. Lord of Brooklyn Commits Suicide Near Fall River.

FALL RIVER, July 22. Joseph B. Lord, aged 49, committed suicide by jumping from the steamer Pilgrim of the Fall River line at 2:50 o'clock this morning as the steamer was off Watch Hill. He had been with his broth-er. F. H. Lord, in a stateroom. He grew uneasy, and asked to go on the main deck to smoke. White his brother was deck to smoke. While his brother was lighting his clear he can to the guard rail and jumped overbeard before he could be prevented. Beats were lowered at once, but the crews falled to find him. The steamer arrived here an hour late in consequence of the delay. Lard was formerly a member of the Beats correct firm of Lord. Whittenore & Puttney, and matil a few days ago he was travelling agent for Thomas t. Leadon of Philadelphia. He resigned on account of ill health, and was on his way to South Berwick, Me., where an aged mother lives. He pages a wife and three children in Brooklyn.

CRISIS IN THE TARIFF FIGHT.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

The Fate of the Bill May Be Decided

in the Senate To-day.

PLANS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Indications that the Contest Will Result in the Passage of the Senate Bill or the Fallure of All Tariff Legislation at This Session-The President and His Supports ers, However, Still Confident of Victory-As Attack to Be Made on the Sugar Schedule-The Disclosures Made Bofore the Investigating Committee-The President's Letter Condemned by Demos erats to Both Rouses Senator Hill Sorry the President Did Not Speak Enritered Senator Harris Says the Prosident Advised the Passage of the Scante Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—To-morrow's debate in the Senate is looked forward to with great interest and anxiety by the Democratic leaders in Congress, as it is the general opinion that the developments of the day's session will determine the fate of the comprumise Tariff bill. Since the speeches on Friday condemning the act of President Cleveland in writing the letter to Mr. Wilson and foreshadowing the defeat of the bill, unless the Senate amendments to it are allowed to stand, there has been no caucus of Democratic Senators and there will be none. The cratic Senators and there will be none. The determination of the forty-three Democrate who passed the bill on July 3 to stand by its against all attacks still remains firm, and the situation to-day indicates more strongly than ever that the outcome of the contest between the President and the Senate will be the passage of the Senate bill or the failure of all tariff legislation at this session of Congress.

President Cleveland does not share this view of the situation, nor do Chairman Wilson and a few of the most enthusiastic Administration supporters in the House, who have been closely associated with him in the preparation of the makeshift Tariff bill. Mr. Cleveland is reported, on the authority of Congressmen who talked with him yesterday, to be supremely confident that his letter will have the same effect that all his "back called". his "bugle calls" to his party in the past have had, and drive a majority of the party in Cone gress to do his bidding. Indeed, he has been se impatient of criticism of his letter that he gave little consideration to the advice of seve eral of the party leaders, to whom he showed it before sending it to Congress, to burn it. The President talked with several Democrats about his letter during the several days it was in course of preparation, and several of them, it is known, pointed out to him the creat talk he can be several or the course of the the great risk he ran in signing it, but he had already made up his mind before consulting them, and their warning fell on deaf ears. It is thought that the Democrat who gave him the greatest encouragement in his plan of disciplin-ing the Senate was Don Manuel Dickinson, who loves nothing better than sensational politics, and who has been the most fervid admirer of Cleveland's previous public epistles of a like pyrotechnic description. Speaker Crisp and Representatives Straus, Breckinridge of Arkane sea, and perhaps one or two others had knowledge of the letter during the process of incuba-tion, and of course they enders and applied it, now that it has been made public. It is evident to-night that, while the Senators have no plan of action beyond a determination

to debate the motions now pending to amend the bill and during their speeches to attack the

President for his interference in legislation and announce their intention to stand by the Senate bill as at present framed, the Administration programme contemplates the destruction of the keystone of the bill by amending the sugar schedule as proposed by Senator Vilas's motion to abandon the one-eighth of a cent differential duty to the sugar refiners. This motion is itself unparliamentary, and there is no doubt that in its present shape it would be ruled out of order; but if Mr. Vilas, acting for the Administration, persists in his attempt, he will undoubtedly find President regards the sugar schedule as the proper provision to attack, as his plea for the retention of protection to the sugar producers and refiners is admitted to be the weakest spot in his letter. It is the one schedale, moreover, upon which there is promise of a breaking away of the Democratic Senators. Paimer, Brice, Jarvis, Berry, Bate, Irby, Hill, and one or two more have aire pressed their willingness to support the Vilas nction and, if insisted upon, it may be carried. The President and his friends are playing with fire, however, in seeking to amend the bill in this respect, for if they succeed they will put the entire bill in grave danger, because the Louisiana Senators and probably the Populists will vote against it. Senator Vilas, as the President's representative, appreciates this situation, but there is every reason to suppose that he and the President are more than willing to assume the responsibility of their action. Indeed, there are indications that the damaging testimony recently placed in the possession of the Sugar Investigating Committee implicating certain Senators in speculation, notwithstanding their solemn oaths to the contrary, is to be used as a means of forcing these suspected men to vote for the motion of Senator Vilas. Sensational and damaging testimony was produced before the committee yesterday, and seven witnesses have been summoned to appear to-morrow, among the number being ex-Senator William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, and it is said to be the determination of the President to keep the investigation open until the Senate yields to his demands to amend its Tariff bill. If it remains obdurate, it is said the indictment of cerin the water five hours before assistance arrived, tain Senators for perjury may be resorted to. This new element in the great fight between the President and the Senate may have important results in forcing Senators to support the Administration, at least to the extent of voting for the Vilas motion to amend the sugar schedule. This has been a gloomy, rainy Sunday in Washington, and, following upon the long and

almost unprecedented season of hot weather, it came as a decided relief to everybody. The Congressmen, however, not knowing of the pleasant change in prospect, left town in large numbers on Friday evening and yesterday for the seashere and the mountains, and only a handful of the Democratic leaders of the two Houses have spent the day in the city. The Administration forces have been hard at work, however, and had several consultations at the White House during the day. Senator Gorman, who will to-morrow lead the fight in the Senate against the President and in behalf of the senate bill, went to his country home at Laurel, Md., and his colleague, Mr. Gibson, left yesterday for his "Eastern shore" residence. Senators Smith and Murphy departed for the New Jersey coast, Senators Camden and Faulkner went to West Virginia, and Mr. Jones of Arkanana took his family to Ocean City, Md. Chairman Wilson of the Wavs and Means Committee left town immediately after making the publication of the President's personal letter to bim, and others of the House leaders fied from the heat in various directions. Had they known that the day was to be cool and pieasant they would probably have remained in Washington. But as they did not it was impossible for Tau Sux correspondent to obtain heir views regarding the wisdom and effect of the President's interference in the tariff struggle, and the probable result of the contest between the President and the Senate. Such of the leaders as were accessible, however, were seen and the opinions of those who consected to